

glochidia of this mussel, which found in this region congenial environment, and thus the mussel became established and is propagating. In the western waters, *L. ventricosa* prefers similar ecological conditions: rivers and streams of medium or small size, with riffles and rapidly flowing water, and gravelly bottom.

Very likely the same cause accounts for the accidental introduction of *Cambarus obscurus*; in seining for bass, for instance, in western Pennsylvania, it would be quite impossible *not* to catch a number of this crawfish.

This is an interesting instance of the stocking of a stream with a mussel species by the help of fish. Lefevre and Curtis (l. c., p. 192) discuss this way as a possible means of mussel transportation; however, they express some doubt as to its practicability. But here we have, apparently, the demonstration that this *is* possible, and having happened once quite by accident, it is to be expected that it also might be successfully accomplished when intended and done with the proper care.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

BY REV. HENRY W. WINKLEY.

A careful search at Wood's Holl and Chatham, on Cape Cod, reveals more specimens of the species described as *Pyramidella* (*Sulcorinella*) *bartschi*. These have been compared with the type by Dr. Bartsch as well as myself, and they show it to be an *Odostomia*. The name is therefore changed to *Odostomia* (*Evalea*) *bartschi*. Mr. W. F. Clapp has also found it within the cape.

Short trips to a few points reveal *Odostomias*, and their distribution should be noted. The four species, *Odostomia trifida*, *bisuturalis*, *winkleyi* and *P. fusca*, are to be found at low tide in inner waters as follows: In a small creek in the marsh near the station at Rowley, Mass. (This same spot is the most northerly locality where I have found *Paludestrina salsa*.)

At old Newbury, Mass., in the Parker River, in eel-grass patches, is another colony. The third is in Great Bay, New Hampshire, at a spot half way between Dover and Portsmouth.

Last summer I obtained the best lot of *Pyramidellidæ* I have ever seen. My stay at Chatham was short, and confined to low-tide col-

lecting. One small area revealed excellent specimens of *P.* (*Syrnola*) *fusca* and *producta*, with one specimen of *winkleyi*. At Wood's Hole I found much material of species already recorded and a few of *Turbonilla verrilli*. I also got a good series of *Turbonilla sumneri*. *Eulima stenostoma* and *conoidea* occur at Wood's Holl, and a few specimens of *Tellinomya ferruginosa* were found at the locality where Verrill located them years ago. While *Turbonilla* is ordinarily to be found only by dredging, it does occur at some places at low tide. A chance to observe leads me to think it is a burrowing shell, hence collectors will do well to sift sand in seeking this form. Another suggestion for collectors is, watch carefully for *Eulima*. I accidentally discovered in sifting that *E. stenostoma* after being sifted from the mud has a tendency to float on the surface of the water, as does also *Solenomya*. In working at low tide and sifting there is a temptation to float off dead eel grass, leaving the shells at the bottom of the sieve. Watch carefully, lest *Eulima* floats away.

A trip made the day before writing this revealed a few *Odostomia trifida* in the creeks back of Nantasket Beach, Mass. I cannot too strongly urge on field workers the duty of sweeping with a dip-net in places where eel grass abounds, and be sure to take at least an inch below the surface of the mud or sand in which it grows. Shells are abundant there, and occasionally rare forms, *Odostomia gibbosa*, for example, of which I obtained two more specimens last summer.

NEW CUBAN UROCOPTIS OF THE U. CINEREA GROUP.

BY DOCTOR CARLOS DE LA TORRE.

Urocoptis (*Gongylostoma*) *cinerea* Pfr. Plate vi, figs. 14, 15.

This species has hitherto been known only from the original description in the Conchylien Cabinet and its copy by Pilsbry in the Manual, xv, page 273. The exact locality of its occurrence in Cuba has also been unknown, collectors apparently having missed it. In my recent conchological excursions through the central part of the island I obtained it both in its typical form and through a series of varieties and mutations which appear to define a natural group containing a number of species and subspecies.

Specimens agreeing closely with Pfeiffer's description generally